

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

62.61

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY COMPANY

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK



JAPAN PLUMS FROM FOUR-YEAR-OLD TREE IN NURSERY ROW. See page 12.

1903 DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG 1903

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.



Orders should be sent in as early as possible, as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are most sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted.

Guarantee of Genuineness. Everything sent out will be carefully labeled with its true name. Only experienced and careful help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost possible care errors may occasionally occur, and we sell our stock under a warranty that it is true to name and of quality represented, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace the same without charge or will refund the money paid for such stock; but are not liable for damages other than above named.

Fumigation. When requested we fumigate all stock, although we have no San Jose scale in our nurseries and never have had.

The Packing Season usually opens here the last of March in Spring, and continues well into May. In the Fall we begin latter part of September continuing through October and November.

Our Customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors made in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Freight Shipment. All stock excepting Strawberry plants, can be safely sent by freight. Our improved methods of packing insures arrival of stock in good condition.

State Inspection. Our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found free of San Jose scale and other injurious insects and diseases.

A certificate of inspection will be attached to all shipments.

Club Orders. If in want of trees why not canvass among your neighbors and get them to join you in a Club Order. By so doing you can get the benefit of our hundred or thousand rate, while your neighbors would pay you the single and ten rate. This would only be a fair division if you spend time in canvassing for a club. In a combination shipment of this character the freight rate per tree would be less for each purchaser and the stock would go through in prime condition. We can afford to make this offer because the boxing and handling would be so much cheaper than if each Order were packed separately.

No Agents. Remember, we employ no agents, are responsible only for orders sent us through the mail or delivered in person, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us other than as stated in our Club Order offer.

Extra Copies. Should you receive two copies of this catalog, please hand one to a neighbor interested in horticulture.

As to our standing in the Nursery business, and as to our responsibility and reliability we beg to offer the following

REFERENCES :

R. G. DUN & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENCY
BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY
POSTMASTER AT DANSVILLE, N. Y.
JACKSON SANATORIUM AT DANSVILLE, N. Y.
CITIZENS BANK OF DANSVILLE, N. Y.



The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Company,

GEO. A. SWEET, - - - - - PRESIDENT
GEO. W. WHITNEY, - - - VICE-PRES. AND GEN. MANAGER
MAXWELL SWEET, - - - SEC'y AND TREASURER

Danville,

Liv. Co.,

New York

Descriptive Catalog

1869

35th Year.

1903

ILLUSTRATIONS

In presenting herewith a new edition of our Descriptive Catalog, we take much pleasure in calling attention to the several illustrations which have been expressly prepared for this issue. These were made from photographs taken last summer of views in our Nurseries and Home Grounds. Many of our friends and patrons who visited us the past season will no doubt recognize the picture of the Japan Plums and Cherries which were loaded with fruit, right in the Nursery rows.

NEW VARIETIES

In the past year we have added to our lists several of the most promising new varieties, and we think them worthy of trial.

FINEST NURSERY STOCK

We have this season the finest Nursery stock we have ever grown and we feel certain that it cannot be excelled, and in many things can hardly be equalled, by any firm in the United States. An examination of our lists on the following pages will show that we are growing the best of the old standard sorts and the cream of the new varieties, and a glance through our solid blocks of young trees would convince you that we are justified in any claims we make, as to quality.

NUMBER OF VARIETIES

We are now propagating and growing one hundred varieties of apples, sixty of pears, sixty of plums, forty of cherry and thirty of peach. We are constantly testing new varieties and adding to our list such as are good and discarding the poor.

PROF. VAN DEMAN'S ADVICE

In order that planters may have the benefit of the best professional advice from a disinterested expert we have obtained descriptions from Prof. H. E. Van Deman covering most of the varieties named in this catalog. It is our intention to give purchasers the best possible advice on the subject of tree planting, and then furnish them with healthy, vigorous trees, that are propagated in the most scientific manner, from the most reliable strains of fruit.

FRUIT BUD SELECTION

In our selection of buds we have been especially fortunate and we can refer inquirers to bearing orchards that we have supplied, where the results have been so phenomenal as to create the belief that they were new types of fruit, and in some cases new names have been given to the strains we are growing in order to distinguish them from inferior trees grown under the same name.

NO SAN JOSE SCALE

There has never been any San Jose Scale found in our Nurseries or anywhere within twenty-five miles of us so far as the State Inspectors have been able to discover. Notwithstanding this fact, we have built a fumigating house and we fumigate whenever requested to do so by a customer.

QUALITY AND PRICES

We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we believe are as low as other reliable firms. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK.

We Employ No Agents This Catalog is Our Only Salesman.

A one-cent stamp puts it in the hands of any inquirer and thus avoids all useless expenses and commissions. This saving we divide between the consumer and ourselves to our mutual profit.

OUR LOCATION IN GENESEE VALLEY

It is generally conceded, that there is no place in the world more favorable than this valley for the development of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting into other sections. The soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where they make rank but spongy growth, and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden up the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes.

THE NURSERY

MAN'S DUTY

As nurserymen it is our business to grow trees to a proper age and size for transplanting. To see that they are well rooted, well ripened, healthy, free from scale and other insects and diseases. To see that they are carefully dug, well handled and packed, that they are labeled true to name and placed in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition. Beyond this we cannot go. If our work has been well and scientifically done, the future success of the orchard will chiefly depend on the personal endeavors of the orchardist himself.

METHOD OF *PROPAGATION

In the selection of buds from the best types of fruit bearing trees the progressive nurseryman is constantly improving the general quality of his fruits. We do not mean that the best trees are grown from buds taken from bearing trees, but simply that they should be originally taken from trees of prolific habit and where the fruit is of highest quality. When such buds are worked through two or three generations, we get the very finest wood for propagating purposes from young nursery trees that are full of vitality and vigor. To accomplish the best results requires persistent care and watchfulness and in no other line of business is there so much depending upon the integrity and character of the producer. A dishonorable grower has it in his power to deceive the planter and the deception cannot be discovered for some years. It is therefore of prime importance in planting an orchard to obtain trees from a nurseryman who has both moral and financial responsibility, rather than from an irresponsible and unreliable grower or agent. The one is permanently located and has a reputation to sustain and therein lies a guarantee of fair dealing. The other is only seeking a temporary advantage and relies on his irresponsibility for exemption from punishment.



DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND STOCK

Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; a smooth-cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner, as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success *Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted.* Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed.*

PLANTING

Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots*, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. **OMISSION TO PACK THE EARTH SOLIDLY IS THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF FAILURE IN PLANTING NURSERY STOCK.** Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.

MULCHING

When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

AFTER PLANTING

Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

INJURED TREES

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees.

Best Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches Nectarines.....	16 to 18 ft. apart each way
Dwarf Pears and Quinces.....	10 to 12 ft. " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart 8 to 10 ft. " in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	4 by 5 feet
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 by 3½ feet
Strawberries, for hill culture.....	2 feet apart each way

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50 10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " " "	70 8 " " " "	680
20 " " " "	110 6 " " " "	1,210
18 " " " "	135 5 " " " "	1,745
15 " " " "	205 4 " " " "	2,725
12 " " " "	300 3 " " " "	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows; and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this, gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES.

ALL BUDED TREES ON WHOLE ROOTS.

Our apples are budded on whole roots of branched rooted apple seedlings. We believe this to be superior to grafting either on piece roots or whole roots, and that it makes the most perfect root system of any known method of propagation.

APPLES FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE. It is safe to say that every owner of a home in the United States, should grow apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year. It is recommended by most physicians that apples should have a place in the daily diet and that the public health would be preserved thereby.

For purposes of home use no fruit is ever so luscious as that picked from ones own trees, and we believe that for the time and labor expended no investment pays better. To the traveller in the Dakotas and other treeless countries, no sight is more impressive than the avidity with which the settlers welcome fruit from their old eastern homes. Those who have suffered from a deprivation of fruit will not need the solicitation of nurserymen to induce them to plant a good home orchard.



APPLES FOR PROFIT When it comes to the question of commercial orchards it is of course an entirely different matter. This is a simple business proposition. Will the growing of fruit for market pay? The answer to that proposition involves these minor questions:

Does the inquirer have a natural taste for outdoor work?

Does he intend making it a thorough business?

Is he willing to give it thought, care and persistent attention?

Has he suitable land for orcharding?

Has he a favorable market?

If the answers be in the affirmative then we give it as our opinion, based upon the observations of a lifetime, that with the judicious selection of varieties, he can embark in commercial orcharding with a better promise of success than in almost any other line of out-door work.



WHERE TO PLANT Any well drained soil that is in fit condition for corn planting may in a general way be said to be suitable for planting an apple orchard. The observation of the planter as to the success of other orchards in his locality, will be a guide to help him to determine as to soil and surroundings.



WHEN TO PLANT In our experience there is not much choice between late fall, and early spring planting. The main thing is to plant well by firming the earth thoroughly so as to exclude all air from about the roots.



WHAT TO PLANT In the selection of varieties for family use, we think it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalog. They are all good, have been well tested in some locality and have the endorsement of the best horticulturists. For commercial orchards the general rule is that big red apples pay best. The quality does not seem to be important. It is more a question of large and regu-

lar bearing and highly colored fruit. Varieties like Ben Davis that are poor in quality, sell well in the market and frequently net more money than varieties that are vastly better when quality alone is considered.

In the very nature of things it is impossible to give an iron bound rule for the selection of varieties in any given locality. The experience of other orchardists in the vicinity will be of great value, and the suggestions of the nearest experiment station will also be of help. In the absence of these sources of information we think it would be safe to rely on those varieties which have been described herein by Prof. Van Deman as being "dependable."

Probably no other horticulturist in the United States has traveled so much and observed so closely the orchard interests as has Prof. Van Deman. In view of his familiarity with the subject and the value of his opinion we have obtained his assistance in compiling this catalogue and we feel sure that our customers will appreciate our efforts.



CARE OF ORCHARD Every man who contemplates planting a commercial orchard should at once become a reader of some good horticultural paper. He should if possible join a horticultural society and attend its meetings. He should be a persistent student of the bulletins issued by the experiment stations.

From these various sources he will keep in touch with the best thought on horticultural subjects and be benefited by the experiments of others. As to spraying and improved methods of culture he will be receiving constant advice and assistance from those engaged in the same line of work as himself.



PROFITS The question that always arises when embarking in a new enterprise is—what will the profits be!

This year they have been phenomenal. We recently visited an orchard where the crop sold for \$3.50 per barrel and netted upwards of \$13,000. One year with another, orcharding will pay if intelligently and energetically pursued.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. VanDeman.

Varieties marked (M) are market sorts, suitable for Commercial Orchards; those marked (F) are for family use; those marked (M F) are suitable for both uses. The lists are arranged in the order of ripening.

SUMMER

Yellow Transparent. (M F) Quality fair. Very early bearer. Pale yellow.

Red June. (Caroline) (F) Small but excellent. Brilliant red.

Early Harvest. (M F) Old and dependable. Rich yellow.

Tetofsky. (M) Poor quality, hardy in tree. Yellowish white

Red Astrachan. (M) Medium quality,

but hardy tree and dependable bearer.

Sweet Bough. (F) The best second early sweet apple. Tree rather tender. Pale yellow.

Williams. (Favorite) (M F) Very handsome red, and of fair quality.

Oldenberg. (Duchess) (M) One of the most dependable bearers. Quality poor. Streaked red and yellow.

FALL

Rambo. (M F) One of the old standards for fall.

Maiden Blush. (M F) Handsome and dependable. Pale yellow with red cheek.

Haas. (M F) Brilliant red, fair quality, hardy tree.

Wealthy. (M F) Red striped, fair quality, very early and abundant bearer,

Chenango (Sherwoods Favorite) Very

beautiful, red stripe, good quality.

Porter (M F) Beautiful yellow, fair quality.

Wolfe River (M) Very large, showy, red stripe, fair quality only.

Gravenstein. (M F) One of the best fall apples. Handsomely striped.

Jacobs Sweet. (F) Of excellent quality and fair size.

WINTER

Fallawater. (M F) Large greenish, almost sweet.

Grimes Golden. (M F) Medium size, golden yellow, very choicest quality.

Jonathan. (M F) Medium size, brilliant red, delicious quality.

Smith. (Cider) (M) One of the old standards. Tree blights badly.

Sutton. (Beauty) (M) A new but very promising red variety of medium size.

Hubbardston. (Nonesuch) (M F) Red and yellow, medium size, high quality.

Rome Beauty. (M) Little tried East, but one of the best red winter apples.

Twenty Ounce. (M) Very large, handsome red striped, fair quality.

Baldwin. (M) An old standard.

Yellow Belleflower. (F) Superior in quality, but generally a poor bearer.

Northern Spy. (F M) Too well known to need description. Superior quality.

Winesap. (F M) Small red, high quality, very popular south and west.

Gano. (M) Like Ben Davis in all respects, except that it is redder.

Ben Davis. (M) The greatest business apple in America. Handsome but poor quality. A famous keeper.

Ingram. (M F) New, red striped, medium size, fair quality.

Stark. (M F) Dull reddish, striped over green, good quality, late keeper.

Tompkins King. (F M) Large red striped, high quality.

R. I. Greening. (F M) An old standard of good quality.

Red Canada. (F M) Medium size, handsome red, high quality.

York Imperial. (M F) A famous red market and family apple, of good quality. A good keeper.

Wagener. (M F) Good size and quality, red striped and a great bearer.

Tolman. (Sweet) (F) The best of the sweet winter apples. Small yellow.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendent. Early, large red and yellow.

Martha. Red and yellow, handsome, medium size.

General Grant. Red and yellow, good.

Hyslop. Large, very dark brilliant red. Late,

PROF. VAN DEMAN recommends the following lists for commercial orchard planting :

For New York and New England States.

Baldwin	Twenty Ounce	R. I. Greening
Sutton	Hubbardston	Jonathan

For Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

York Imperial	Grimes Golden	Ben Davis
Rome Beauty		Jonathan

For the Middle Western States.

Ben Davis	Hubbardston	Rome Beauty
Jonathan	York Imperial	Grimes Golden

If we were going to add any suggestions to Prof. Van Deman's lists for commercial planting, it would be to recommend Oldenburg and Gravenstein for fall and Ingram and Sutton for winter, as we have great confidence in the merits of these varieties.

Complete List of all the Apples we grow—Arranged by Seasons.**SUMMER**

Early Harvest	Red Astrachan	Tetofsky
Early Strawberry	Red June	Williams
Golden Sweet	Sweet Bough	Yellow Transparent
Primate		

AUTUMN

Alexander	Haas
Autumn Strawberry	Jersey Sweet
Chenango	Jacobs Sweet
Fall Pippin	Longfield
Fanny	Maiden Blush
Gravenstein	Oldenburg (Duchess)
Gloria Mundi	

Pumpkin Sweet
Rambo
Red Bietigheimer
Walter Pease
Wealthy
Wolf River

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth (Black Twig)	Hubbardston
Arkansas Black	Hurlburt
Arkansas Beauty	Ingram
Bailey Sweet	Jonathan
Belle d' Boskoop	King (Tompkins Co.)
Baxter	Lord Nelson
Baldwin	Mann
Ben Davis	McIntosh
Bismarck	Magog
Clark's Orange	Northern Spy
Cooper's Market	Newtown
Delaware Red	North Star
Fallawater	Ontario
Fameuse	Pound Sweet
Gano	Porter
Gilliflower	Peck Pleasant
Grimes Golden	Pewaukee
Golden Russet	R. I. Greening
Gideon	Roxbury Russet
	Rome Beauty

Rolfe
Red Canada
Smith (Cider)
Smokehouse
Salome
Seeknofurther (Westfield)
Spitzenburg (Esopus)
Stark
Stayman's Winesap
Sutton
Tolman
Twenty Ounce
Walbridge
Wagener
Winter Banana
Winesap
Walkers
Yellow Belleflower
York Imperial

CRABS

Gen. Grant	Martha	Whitney
Hyslop	Transcendent	VanWyck



Apple Descriptions of Our Own.

Prof. Van Deman described the varieties of apple that seemed to him most important, but there are other sorts in our list that we think are valuable and we desire to call attention to them by brief descriptions of our own.

AUTUMN

Alexander. A large showy red apple.
Very hardy. Oct.

Fanny. A superb late summer or early fall apple, of good size and finest quality. Pronounced by Charles Downing as the "Queen of Apples." It is of a dark, rich crimson color; firm, juicy, agreeable sub-acid. Very desirable as a dessert fruit. Tree a vigorous grower and productive; originated in Pennsylvania.

Fall Pippin. Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. A well known and useful sort. Oct. to Dec.



Walter Pease. A superb red fall apple of large size and excellent quality. It ripens in September and October. Good for the home garden.

WINTER

Arkansas. (Mammoth Black Twig.) Fruit large, dark red and handsome, and a long keeper. Valuable west and south. One of the handsomest fruits on exhibition at the Pan American.

Bismarck. A new apple from New Zealand. Large and handsome; color red on yellow ground, hardy and bears very young. Worth trying as a novelty. It fruited with us this year and has decided merit.

Clark's Orange. An ironclad from Wisconsin. Fruit medium to large, striped yellow and red, flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, good for dessert or cooking. November to January.

Golden Russet. Medium size, dull russet tinged with red. Flesh crisp, juicy and high flavored. Hardy and bears well. November to April.

Ingram. A medium size red and yellow apple of good quality, that has come out from cold storage in better condition than almost any other variety and brought high prices. The tree is a vigorous grower and is being largely planted in Missouri for commercial orchards. We think it worthy of extended trial.

Mann. Medium to large, yellow with a shade of red where exposed. Tree hardy and upright, an annual and early bearer, Jan. to April.

McIntosh. Large, red, flesh white, tender and good. Tree vigorous and hardy, Nov. to Feb.

Newtown. A celebrated American apple but only does well in a few localities. Don't plant extensively until satisfied that it will do well in your vicinity.

North Star. Medium to large. Red, good quality. Late keeper.

Ontario. Large, yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Good keeper and much esteemed in Canada.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; surface rough; greenish covered with russet. Great bearer, keeps till June.

Westfield Seeknofurther. Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russetted. Fruit excellent and always fair. Nov. to Feby.

Winter Banana. Comes highly recommended from Michigan on account of extra quality. It is worthy of trial.



PEARS.

PEARS FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

advise planting Dwarf trees.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape. The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention and labor.

Good pears bring such high prices that planters can well afford to give the trees the thorough cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

As to varieties of Pear we have lived to see some remarkable and unexpected changes. In 1869 when we started in the Nursery business the leading variety grown was the White Doyenne. In a few years that was replaced as a leader by the Bartlett. This esteemed variety is still prominent but latterly has been crowded into second place by the Kieffer. Contrary to all our expectations and predictions the Kieffer is proving, to be the great money maker, and whole car-loads seem to find ready sale in the city markets.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly spreading as its value becomes better known. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. For small grounds we would



KRULL PEAR.

PEARS FOR PROFIT We have never liked the quality of the

Kieffer and except for canning would not recommend it to a friend to plant. Notwithstanding this prejudice we are compelled to admit that it is the most vigorous tree we grow, that it bears young, that it always gives fruit of high color and great beauty and that it sells more readily than fruits of much better quality, like Bartlett, Bosc, Clapps, Anjou, Seckel and Sheldon.

During the Centennial Exposition, William Parry of New Jersey was one of the judges on fruit exhibits. He there first saw the Kieffer, and being an enterprising nurseryman he at once recognized its merit. He arranged with us to grow some trees, and one year we budded 50,000 of this variety for him. We thought then that he was wild in his estimate as to its value, but exper-

ience has proven that he was right and we were wrong. We make this frank acknowledgement and now recommend Kieffer as a money making Pear. Had we appreciated the wisdom of Mr. Parry's advice and planted a large orchard of Kieffer when it was first introduced, it would have by this time made us millionaires. For home and garden planting we would recommend some of the varieties of higher quality—descriptions of which are given below.



STANDARD PEARS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings

BUDDED PEARS We prefer budding rather than grafting for the Pear. We think it gives us a better root system, and ultimately a better tree.



PRUNING AND SPRAYING

The Pear like the apple needs careful and intelligent pruning and spraying. While these seem to be hardships, yet in many ways they are blessings. There will always be a large percentage of planters who will not find time to perform these essential duties, and therefore the cream of the market will always fall to the few who are persistent and thorough culturists. It is another illustration of the survival of the fittest.

STANDARDS

vs. DWARFS

Standard Pears come into bearing more slowly than Dwarfs, but they last longer, trees grow much larger, and are of a more permanent character. They like a good stiff clay soil and when planted on congenial ground they make magnificent trees.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. VanDeman.

The lists are arranged in the order of ripening.

Ete. (Doyenne d') Very small, yellow, sweet.

Tyson. Medium size, yellow with red cheek, excellent quality.

Wilder Early. Medium size, greenish yellow, fair quality.

Clapp. (Favorite) Large yellow, with red cheek. Strong grower.

Osband. (Summer) Medium size, good bearer.

Howell. Medium size, rich yellow, tender, delicious flavor.

Flemish Beauty. Large, greenish yellow, with red cheek. Very sweet.

Belle Lucrative. Medium size, rich color and high quality.

Boussock. (Doyenne) Large and of excellent flavor.

Bartlett. The best of all pears for general use.

Seckel. Small, but the richest in quality of all pears.

Clairgeau. Large, attractive in color, fair quality.

Onondaga. Large, rich yellow, good quality.

Sheldon. Medium to large, russet, rich quality.

Louise Bonne. (de Jersey) Medium size, high color, and sweet flavor.

Bosc. (Beurre) Large russet, very rich and sweet.

Angouleme. (Duchess d') Large, good quality, productive, late fall, desirable as a dwarf. One of the most profitable.

Anjou. (Beurre de) Large, greenish, good quality.

Lawrence. Medium size, greenish, high flavor, about the best winter pear.

Krull. Much like Lawrence, succeeds well.

Kieffer. (Hybrid) The business pear of America. Poor quality, but great bearer.

Easter. (Beurre) Large, very late, high quality.

Commercial list of Pears recommended by Prof. Van Deman.

BARTLETT
ANJOU

SECKEL

KIEFFER
BOSC

DWARF
ANGOULEME

Complete List of all the Pears we grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Brandywine	Early Harvest	Lawson	Petite Marguerite
Bloodgood	Giffard	Manning Elizabeth	Tyson
Clapp	Koonce	Madeleine	Wilder Early
Ete. (Doyenne'd)		Osband	

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess)	Bar-Seckel	Hardy	Lincoln Coreless
Bartlett	Buffum	Howell	Onondaga
Belle Lucrative	Clairgeau	Hoosic	Rutter
Bessiemanka	Diel	Idaho	Seckel
Bosc	Flemish Beauty	Japan Golden	Sheldon
Boussock	Frederick Clapp	Russet	Superfin
Barrone de Mello	Garber's	LeConte	Vermont Beauty
	Goodale	Louise Bonne	Worden Seckel

WINTER

Anjou	Josephine d' Malines	Krull	Pt. Drouard
Duchess d' Bordeaux	Jones	Lawrence	Vicar
Easter (Beurre)	Kieffer	Mt. Vernon	Winter Nelis

Pear Descriptions of Our Own.

In addition to the varieties described by Prof. Van Deman, we wish to call attention to a few other sorts as follows, arranged in order of ripening.

Madeleine. One of earliest fine Pears; ripens last of July, good grower and productive.

Brandywine. Fruit medium, color yellow russet, good, Season August.

Giffard. (Beurre Giffard) Medium size, greenish yellow, excellent, August.

Marguerite. (Petite) Medium size, greenish yellow, first quality. Best last of August.

Garbers. Resembles Kieffer, but it ripens earlier, desirable to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer.

Idaho. Large size, golden yellow, with red cheek; good flavor, September.

Superfin. (Beurre) large size, juicy, melting, valuable for any use. October.

Hardy. (Beurre Hardy) Good size; cinnamon russet, One of the best. October.

Japan Golden Russet. The handsomest foliage of any pear grown. Suitable

for lawn planting as an ornamental. Fruit resembles medium size russet apples, and hangs in clusters on long stems. Bears very early. Excellent for planting with the Kieffer as a fertilizer.

Vermont Beauty. Medium size, yellow, covered with red, a little later than Seckel. October and November.

Worden Seckel. Claimed to be an improvement on the Seckel, in that it keeps better and is larger.

Vicar. Large size, long, rich yellow when fully ripe. One of the best for general cultivation. November to January.

Josephine d' Malines. Medium to large roundish, pale straw colored, flesh rose colored, buttery, juicy and sweet, A fine keeper and very productive.

President Drouard. A French variety, highly recommended for its rich flavor and good keeping qualities. Fruit large and handsome. Season March to May.

DWARF PEARS.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Angers Quince.

PLANTING, PRUNING AND FRUITING

Dwarf Pears are the result of budding Pears on quince stocks, and they must be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP TO COVER the junction of the Pear and Quince from 4 to 6 inches. The soil should be made rich and well tilled, and about one-half the previous summer's growth cut off the trees each spring. Under this treatment Dwarf Pears are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than a foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of 3 or 4 feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the branch. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place them in a dry cellar to ripen.



TESTING VARIETIES The season of 1899 we carried over a block of two year Dwarfs and pruned them according to above directions. The result was that on these little three year trees, in the Nursery rows, we had Bartletts, Clapps, Duchess, Louise Bonne, Kieffers, Doyenne d' Ete by the bushel. They produced an immense quantity of the finest specimens and highest color that we ever saw.

BUSINESS PEARS  Dwarfs come into bearing so much sooner than Standards, that for commercial orchard planting they are very desirable. For this purpose we especially recommend the Duchess d' Angouleme. It is a noble fruit, and there are many orchards of this variety in Western New York that annually produce fine revenues to their owners.



LONG LIVED DWARFS  It is generally supposed that the Dwarf is a comparatively short lived tree, but we have recently had a visit with the Hon. Eli Taylor of Genesee County this state, who tells us that his first Duchess orchard was planted in 1867, and that a second orchard which we sold him in 1875 are both still in prime condition and bore this year fine crops of fruit.

The above facts will be interesting to those who contemplate planting commercial Pear Orchards.

Complete list of all the varieties of Dwarf Pears we grow.

Angouleme	Flemish Beauty	Koonce	Louise Bonne
Anjou	Howell	Krull	Seckel
Bartlett	Idaho	Lawrence	Vermont Beauty
Clapp	Kieffer	Lincoln Coreless	Wilder Early
Ete			

For descriptions of varieties and season of ripening see Standard Pears.



PLUMS

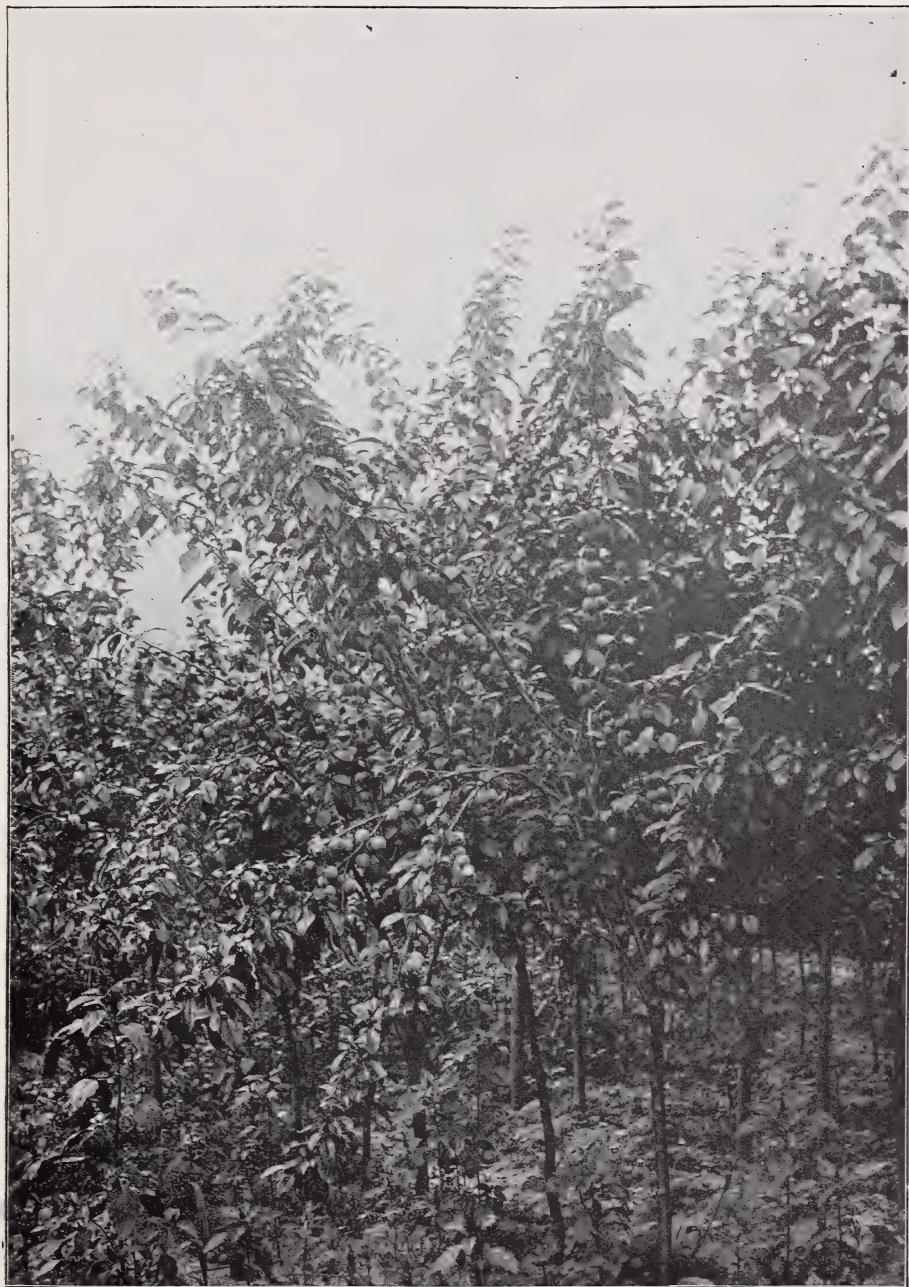
All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobalan Plum Seedlings.

SOIL TREATMENT AND VARIETIES  On strong clay soil the Plum grows most thriflily, and suffers least from "curculio" and "black-knot." Like all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

By early spraying and giving a little extra care there is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of curculio. Immediately after the trees have blossomed, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches; then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects, which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of delicious Plums, and well repay the little daily attention given. It is very important that this should be done early in the morning. For commercial Plum Orchards, we recommend either very early or very late sorts. They always command better prices than the mid-season varieties, which are on the market when there is a glut of other fruits.



JAPAN SORTS The Japan varieties are proving very valuable. They have such extraordinary vigor of growth and come into bearing so young, that every one can have a crop of this delicious fruit. Our three and four year old trees in the Nursery row of Red June, Abundance, Burbank and Wickson were this season simply loaded down with handsome Plums. We would call attention to the photograph of a limb cut from a four year old Burbank. (See front cover.) In the space of fifteen inches there were twenty-four perfect specimens of fruit. The other Photograph shows a row of Abundance trees in full bearing in the Nursery row at four years from the bud. Our Red June and Wickson were equally prolific and coming as they do very early and very late we believe they will both prove good money makers.



ABUNDANCE PLUM

In full bearing, on 4 year old trees in the nursery row. From a photo taken in our nursery during the past summer.

TESTING This season we also had fruit on Arch Duke, Beauty of Naples, Grand Duke, Monarch and many of the older sorts that we had left for the purpose of testing the genuineness of the varieties.
VARIETIES As they were all found correct and true to name and have answered their purpose, we now offer them as "Bearing Age" trees and for those who cannot wait for younger trees to come on we can supply a limited number of this larger grade.



YORK STATE PRUNES For commercial purposes we think highly of the Grand Duke, Monarch, and German Prune. This latter name covers so many different strains of Prune, that the term York State Prune has been applied to a strain which we introduced some years ago. It was a seedling from German Prunes brought here by Germans from the old country. It is a much more vigorous tree than the parent and its fruit commands excellent prices. Some years ago we sold an orchard of this variety to M. N. Cook, Esq., of South Byron, New York. He is a thorough culturist, sprays his trees, takes care of all stung fruit, and has altogether one of the best kept and finest orchards we have ever seen. It would well repay any one interested in plum culture to make a day's journey to this Orchard and see it in full fruiting.

Upon one occasion Mr. Elisha Moody, the well-known Nurseryman and Orchardist of Lockport, New York, answered an inquiry as to the advisability of planting a Prune orchard by saying, "If I was sure of living a hundred years, I should certainly do so." That advice may have been good as to the German Prunes then grown in the Nurseries, owing to the lateness with which they came into bearing, but it is not true of the improved strain which we are now growing. Mr. Cook's orchard has been in bearing for many years and is giving him full crops annually.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

JAPANESE.

Red June. (Japanese.) The very best of the very early varieties, medium size, fair quality.

Berger. (Strawberry.) Very early, but very small, and only fair in quality.

Abundance. Medium to large, purplish, good quality, enormous bearer.

Hale. Good size, reddish yellow,

good quality.

Wickson. Large, purplish red, very good quality.

Burbank. Large, reddish yellow, beautiful, good flavor, reliable.

Satsuma. Large, dark purple, flesh liver color; superior for preserving; tardy bearer, very late in ripening.

EUROPEAN.

Approximate only as to dates of ripening, the majority being of the same season.

Lombard. Small, purple, good quality when fully ripe, an enormous bearer, vigorous tree, rots badly.

Washington. Very large, yellow, fine quality, vigorous tree and healthy foliage.

Golden Drop. Large, yellow, good flavor, one of the old standards.

Bradshaw. (Niagara) Large, oval, brilliant reddish purple, healthy and productive, one of the best for market and garden use.

Imperial Gage. (Green Gage.) Medium size, round, green, rich, sweet flavor, for family use.

Giant. (Prune.) One of Luther Burbank's productions; very large, oval, purple, fair quality.

Grand Duke. Large, oval, dark purple, firm flesh, good quality, very healthy foliage, slow grower, very late.

Arch Duke. Very similar to the above, and like it, a great market plum.

York State. Large, oblong, purple, very solid flesh, one of the best of the German Prune type.

Arctic. Small, very dark purple, quality poor, very hardy in tree. Good only for the cold regions.

DAMSONS.

French. Large for this type of plum, dark coffee color, foliage very healthy.

Shropshire. Very healthy, small, very dark purplish blue, fair quality, drops its foliage easily.

AMERICAN

Wild Goose. Medium size, oval, bright red, needs pollinating by other varieties.

Weaver. Medium size, roundish oblong, purplish red, sweet when fully ripe.

PROF. VANDEMAN recommends the following list for commercial orchard planting,

Abundance
Bradshaw

Burbank
York State

Grand Duke
French Damson

Complete List of all the Plums we grow.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Abundance	Chalco	October Purple	Shiro
Burbank	Climax	Red June	Willard
Berger (Strawberry)	Hale	Satsuma	Wickson
	Orient		

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC PLUMS.

Arch Duke	Geuii	Niagara	Shrop Damson
Bradshaw	German Prune	Princes Yellow Gage	Spaulding
Beauty of Naples	Giant Prune	Prince of Wales	Stanton
Coe's Golden Drop	Grand Duke	Prunus Simoni	Smith's Orleans
Diamond	Imperial Gage	Purple Egg	Tatge
Duane's Purple	Jefferson	Pond's Seedling	Victoria
Empire	Lincoln	Quackenboss	Washington
French Damson	Lombard	Red Egg	Weaver
Fellenburg	Monarch	Reine Claude	Wild Goose
Field	McLaughlin	Saratoga	Yellow Egg
General Hand	Moore's Arctic	Shipper's Pride	York State Prune

Plum Descriptions of Our Own.

In addition to the varieties described by Prof. Van Deman, we wish to call attention to a few other sorts as follows.

JAPAN

Burbank. This is one of the best of the Japans. It bears every year but should be thinned to give it size, as it crops too heavily.

quality, bore very heavily with us this year and is on the market ahead of all other varieties. We recommend it highly.

October Purple. A strong, vigorous grower, said to be one of the hardiest of the Japan varieties. Productive, of good quality, a large, round late purple plum, especially recommended for late market

Wickson. Is a magnificent plum, both in size and quality. It is criticised because of its shy bearing, but we believe if so planted that it can be fertilized by Burbank it will give satisfactory results. We had a big crop this year on three and four old trees.

EUROPEAN

Beauty of Naples. Medium size, color light yellow, remarkably sweet and good. Needs thinning to get size.

Diamond. Large, dark purple, attractive, very productive. Season late. Good for market.

Fellenberg. (French or Italian Prune) A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.

Field. A seedling of Bradshaw, but ripening ten days earlier. It has the same large size and color.

German Prune. See York State Prune.

Geuii. Medium size, dark purple, good bearer, tree hardy and prolific. Mid-season.

Lincoln. Is a large reddish purple plum, even larger than Bradshaw and more showy. While its season does not justify unlimited planting for commercial purposes, yet its great size and beauty, will always make it sell. Middle of August.

Monarch. Another English novelty recently introduced. Fruit very large, roundish, oval, dark purplish-blue, very valuable. A little later than Grand Duke.

Pond's Seedling. Fruit oval, bright red; very large. In bad seasons the fruit is inclined to rot.

Red Egg. (Red Magnum Bonum.) Large Red; fine flesh; sub acid. Sept

Reine Claude de Bavay. Large, nearly round; pale yellow, marked with red, juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer. September. It is rather a slender grower and for commercial purposes would do well top-worked on orchard trees of some strong growing kind.

Shipper's Pride. A hardy productive sort, fruit large, color dark purple. First to middle of Sept.

Tatge. New. Originated in Iowa. It is of Lombard type, of dark color, an early bearer. We recommend it for cold climates.

Yellow Egg. Large size; yellow; excellent for canning. Middle of August.

York State Prune. Or Large German Prune. This strain originated from a seedling of an imported German Prune but with larger fruit. Tree vigorous with good foliage. Excellent quality and good for drying. We recommend it.



CHERRIES.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French

Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry Seedlings.

WHERE * The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of fruit trees, and very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are wanted.

We divide cherries into three classes—Sweet, Sour and Dukes. The first being strong and vigorous growers, with large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purposes of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, never attaining so large a size; are more hardy and less liable to get injured by bursting the bark. They generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful dwarfs.



WHAT * The Cherry can be grown for market with great profit, as it has fewer enemies than most fruits. Many varieties are regular and abundant bearers, and their fruit commands a high price in the market.

TO *PLANT The Large Montmorency and Montmorency Ordinaire are proving especially valuable for the canneries, but other sour sorts like Early Richmond, English Morello, May Duke and Late Duke are very desirable. In sweet kinds we think highly of Windsor and Dikeman, for northern latitudes and of the Early La Maurie for the far south.

SAN JOSE

SCALE 

We are told that the San Jose Scale very rarely infests the cherry, but as there has never been any scale in our Nurseries, or indeed in this county, we have not had opportunity for any personal observation in this direction, and the above statement is made from the Experiment Station reports.



Montmorency Cherries in full bearing at 4 years old in the nursery row.



FRUIT IN THE NURSERY

This year we fruited many varieties of Cherries standing in the Nursery rows. They were trees four and five years old from the bud, and loaded with fruit. The Dye-house, Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello and Wragg gave us the most fruit, and it was all sold at remunerative prices. We are glad to say that we found no mixtures in varieties, and that we are growing the very best strains of the different varieties named. The accompanying Photograph shows three and four year-old Montmorency trees filled with fruit.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

SOUR

Richmond. Medium size, oblate, red, early and regular bearer.

Dyehouse. Almost identical with Richmond.

Montmorency. Medium size, oblate, pale red, very productive.

Philippe. Medium size, dark red, best quality, most reliable bearer.

English Morello. Medium size, reddish black, rich flavor, very reliable.

Wragg. Said to be the same as English Morello.

SWEET

Early Purple. Small, heart-shaped, purplish, good quality, very early.

Tartarian. Large, heart shaped, black, sweet, very rich, reliable.

Rockport. Large, roundish heart-shaped, bright red, flesh firm, very sweet, one of the best.

Black Eagle. Large, heart-shaped, black, excellent flavor, does not rot badly.

Wood. (Governor) Large, heart-shaped, yellow with red cheek, rapid grower.

Napoleon. Large, heart-shaped, yellow with red cheek, pleasant flavor.

Downer. Medium size, heart-shaped, bright red, late, dependable.

Windsor. Large, roundish red, excellent flavor, one of the very best.

DUKES

May Duke. Medium size, roundish heart-shaped, red, old reliable variety.

Hortense Large, heart-shaped, red

mottled, one of the best of this class.

Late Duke. Large heart-shaped, dark red, delicious flavor.

PROF. VAN DEMAN recommends the following list for commercial orchard planting.

Richmond
English Morello

Tartarian
Montmorency

May Duke
Windsor

Complete List of all the Cherries we grow.

SWEET SORTS

Bing
Black Tartarian
Black Heart
Black Eagle
Centennial
Coe's Transparent

Downer's Late Red
Dikeman
Early LaMaurie
Early Purple
Elton

Elkhorn
Gov. Wood
Healy
Ida
Knight's Early

Mercer
Napoleon
Rockport Bigarreau
Schmidt's Bigarreau
Windsor
—Black Yellow Spanish

SOUR SORTS

Bay State
Belle Magnifique
Belle d' Choisey
Brusseler Braun
Dyehouse

Empress Eugenie
English Morello
Early Richmond
Late Duke
Lieb

Large Montmorency
Louis Philippe
May Duke
Mont. Ordinaire
Olivet

Ostheime
Royal Duke
Wragg
Reine Hortense
Vladimir

Cherry Descriptions of Our Own.

Prof. Van Deman described the varieties of Cherry that seemed to him most important, but we wish to call attention to a few other sorts.

SWEET CHERRIES

Bing. A new cherry from Oregon, resembling the Windsor but larger. Some of the fruit raised in Geneva, N. Y. last season had a circumference of three and one-half inches. In every way desirable.

Black Heart. Fruit medium size, deep black, tender, juicy and rich. Early in July.

Centennial. A new California Cherry. said to be a seedling of Napoleon, which it resembles.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; pale amber. End of June.

Dikeman. A dark colored late sweet variety, introduced by S. D. Willard who furnished us buds. This gem

among cherries is one of the greatest acquisitions of recent introduction. Large black, handsome and of fine quality. Said to be the latest ripening sweet cherry known; hence placed on the market two or three weeks after all other sorts are gone it commands the highest prices.

Mercer. Fruit large; color dark red, almost black when ripe; quality excellent for table or canning. Ripens early but hangs long on the tree.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Very large, heart shaped; quality excellent; ripens late. A valuable variety. Black.

Yellow Spanish. An early yellow Cherry with bright red cheek; flesh firm; juicy, rich and high flavored.

SOUR CHERRIES

Brusseler Braun. A dark colored, very late sour sort. It comes to us from the Geneva Experiment Station, and is recommended by them as being worthy of extended trial, wherever a late cherry is desired. It is a vigorous grower and fruited with us this year and we esteem it very highly. Think it a valuable acquisition.

Empress Eugenie. Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; productive.

Montmorency Ordinaire. A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger than Richmond and ten days later. Very prolific and hardy.

Olivet. Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vinous.

Ostheime. A hardy Russian cherry, that is especially adapted to cold climates. Dark red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. July.

Royal Duke. One of the finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.



PEACHES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings

CULTURE AND PRUNING

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees the ground must be kept clean and mellow, the trees pruned annually, and examined twice each year for borers, whose presence will be known by the gum. Within the last few years immense commercial peach orchards have been planted in Georgia, West Virginia and Michigan. But notwithstanding these plantings there seems to be an almost unlimited market for good *home grown* fruit. To be in absolute perfection the peach must ripen on the tree, and this gives a great advantage to growers for the home market. Large fruit, with high color, graded uniformly, and packed attractively, will always bring good returns for the money and labor invested.

Peaches this year have been unusually profitable for the Georgia fruit growers and also for those in New York and New England. Last winter we sold a little place here for thirty-five hundred dollars on which there was a few Peach trees. They never had borne and not much value was attached to them in the trade. This summer the purchaser cleared \$600.00 from his Peach crop and of course now there is quite a peach boom in his neighborhood.

This shows how profitable Peaches are under favorable conditions.

At the Western New York Horticultural society meeting in January 1900, Prof. Van Deman said—We know the Peach crop was a failure last year, especially about Mr. Morrill's neighborhood in Michigan, with the exception of his orchard; he had cultivated, thinned and pruned so thoroughly that his trees were in such condition they went through the terrible February blizzard all right. He took in over \$35,000.00 off of fifty acres.

DESCRIPTIONS

Revised and Corrected by Prof. H. E. VanDeman.

Arranged in order of ripening.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, fine quality, of Chinese type.

Triumph. Medium size, yellow, fair quality.

Alexander. Medium size, red and white, only fair quality, semi-cling.

Mountain Rose. Medium size, red and white, very showy, good quality.

Early Rivers. Large, pale red over white ground, good flavor, very tender in flesh, family use only.

Early York. Medium size, red and white, high quality.

Elberta. Large, yellow and red, handsome fine quality, the most popular market peach.

Barnard. Medium size, yellow and red, beautiful, delicious quality.	white, best quality, an old standard.
Reeves. Large, yellow and red, rich quality.	Fitzgerald. Large, yellow and red, one of the most dependable kinds.
Foster. Large, yellow and red, fine quality.	Salway. Large, yellow and red, rich in both color and quality.
Early Crawford. Large, yellow and red, good quality, an old standard.	Lemon Cling. Large, clear yellow, fine quality.
Stump. Large, red and white, excellent quality, reliable.	Smock. Large, yellow, fair quality, a popular canning peach.
Oldmixon Free. Large, red and	Wonderful. Large, yellow, similar to Smock.

PROF. VAN DEMAN recommends the following list for commercial orchard planting.

SNEED	MOUNTAIN ROSE	ELBERTA
EARLY CRAWFORD	OLDMIXON FREE	FITZGERALD

Peach Descriptions of Our Own.

In addition to the varieties described by Prof. Van Deman, we wish to call attention to a few of the newer sorts which we have recently added to our lists. We think them worthy of attention.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy and good. Prof. Van Deman recommends trying it. July.

Markham. A new extra hardy peach from northern Michigan, which is being tested by S. D. Willard on the recommendation that it is one of the best peaches ever grown. We obtained our buds from Mr. Willard.

Lewis Seedling. One of the earliest white free stones. Remarkably hardy

and productive. Aug. Buds also from Mr. Willard.

Niagara. A seedling from Crawford and much superior to it. A little later than that variety and averages better in size and color.

We obtained our Niagara buds from Mr. J. S. Woodward of Lockport, N. Y. who has a fruiting orchard.

Kalamazoo. A leading Michigan market sort. Large, yellow, fine quality, extra productive and profitable. First Sept.

Complete list of all the Peaches we grow.

Alexander.	Elberta	Lewis Seedling	Smock
Barnards Early	Fitzgerald	Lord Palmerston	Stump
Chairs Choice	Foster	Markham	Stevens Rareriipe
Crawford's Early	Greensboro	Mountain Rose	Triumph
Crawford's Late	Globe	Niagara	Wager
Champion	Hills Chili	Old Mixon Free	Wheatland
Crosby	Hyne's Surprise	Reeves Favorite	Willard
Early Rivers	Kalamazoo	Sneed	Wonderful
Early York	Lemon Cling	Salway	

As a curious illustration of the difference in opinion as to the comparative value of peaches for commercial planting, we append a list given us recently by J. H. Hale, the great peach grower of Connecticut and Georgia.

Mountain Rose	Oldmixon Free	Champion
Stump		Fox Seedling

The explanation we suppose to be, that varieties behave so differently in different localities, being much influenced by their environment.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

Early Violet. Medium size; yellowish green, melting, rich and high flavored. green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale Freestone. Last of August.

QUINCES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Quince Stocks.

The Quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in deep, rich soil, and is benefited by clean, high cultivation. It should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. A Quince Orchard in full bearing is quite as handsome as an Orange grove.

Last year we were favored with a fine display of fruit, on some three year trees that we let stand over. We were interested in contrasting and comparing the different varieties when grown on the same soil and under the same conditions. The Champion gave us the most fruit, but was not so early in ripening as the other varieties. The Orange still holds its own as a superb sort.

Rea's Mammoth also gave us very fine fruit, and of excellent quality.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright yellow, good quality, one of the best, if not the best of all.

Reas. Large, much like the Orange.

Meech. Large, pear-shaped, yellow, good quality.

Champion. Large, pear-shaped, yellow, very late.

Bourgeat. Is a new sort that we are testing, but we do not recommend it yet for commercial planting

APRICOTS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Plum Stocks.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops that ripen in July and August. In California there are immense orchards, and they are shipped in the ripe state into all our eastern markets, and when canned, are sent all over the world. It is but recently however, that any orchards have been planted in New York state. The experience of the last few years, has shown that they can be successfully grown here and they are netting the planters good money.

Harris. A hardy English sort, that is doing well in this state. Medium size, oblong orange, good quality, very early; the best variety for eastern culture.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

These are to be chiefly recommended for cold climates.

Alexander

Alexis

Budd

Gibb

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is an exceptionally valuable tree, being a combination of both fruit and ornamental shade tree. For shade it is an unusually rapid grower and very hardy; and for fruit its season is extended, lasting for several months. It is especially valuable for planting in yards where chickens are kept, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout its long season.

Downing. (Downing's Everbearing) Tree very vigorous and productive, a rapid grower, and continuing long in bearing. Fruit large, blue black, juicy rich and sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

fine quality. Tree rapid growing, and perfectly hardy here. It bears delicious fruit from middle of July until Autumn.

Russian. Hardy rapid growing timber tree of great value; useful in silk culture. Fruit abundant, small and sweet.

New American. Fruit large and of

Small Fruit Department

GRAPES

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few Grapes. They thrive admirably everywhere. The soil should be made rich and mellow and the vines planted in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The fruit should be thinned in order to insure the best results.

RED OR AMBER.

Agawam. (Rogers No. 15) Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer. Ripens with Concord.

Brighton. One of the best reds. Flesh rich, sweet and quality about equal to Delaware, and ripening with that variety, vine productive and vigorous, but in some localities subject to mildew.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; of a coppery red color; requires favored soils and localities and a long season to mature perfectly in Western New York.

BLACK.

Campbell's Early. A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and handsome. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy.

Concord. A large handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton. Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thick. Quality good. Large showy grape. Season medium.

Early Ohio. Very early, hardy and

Delaware. One of the finest grapes. Vine is rather a slender grower but perfectly hardy in this climate. Bunches small and compact, quality of the best and should be in every garden. Ripens early.

Salem. (Rogers No. 53) Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord.

Wyoming Red. Extra early red sort, resembling Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red.

BLACK.

productive. Color black, smaller than Concord and firm in texture. Good shipping sort.

Hartford. Hardy, profuse bearer, of fair quality. Very early.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium, berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens with Hartford.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large, larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor.

Wilder. (Rogers No. 4) Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord.

WHITE.

Diamond. Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.

Green Mountain. New. Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early being 3 weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara. Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berry large; skin thin but tough; color pale yellow when fully ripe, with thin white bloom. It is tender, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. Probably most valuable white grape cultivated.

Green's Early. Is a white grape, in size nearly as large as Niagara, of fine quality, and ripens before Moore's Early. It is of the Concord type and is being planted quite extensively in the Chautauqua grape belt. We recommend its trial.

CURRANTS.

Ripening just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the Currant. It is a good and healthful table fruit and of great value in making wine and jelly.

Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the Currant-worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat the process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the *powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.*

Cherry. Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Red, very large and fine. Gives immense bunches.

La Versailles. Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. Very productive.

North Star. Red, hardy, but only recommended for far north.

Pomona. A new red currant of good size; very productive, sweet, of excellent quality.

Red Cross. A fine new red Currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Lee's Prolific Black. Fruit large, of superior quality; vigorous and enormously productive.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red, and of the highest quality.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch in habit. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively, both for home use and market. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew. Plant in good, rich soil, and give liberal dressing of manure each season.

Judging from our experience here, we are inclined to recommend most strongly the Downing and Red Jacket. They give us better results on our soil than do the English sorts. Still we know there are localities where the English varieties succeed admirably, and in those cases the fruit is superb.

Columbus. A new American sort of largest size, of greenish yellow color, and excellent quality. It is vigorous, productive and free from mildew.

Downing. An American sort. Fruit twice as large as Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family or market.

Houghton. A vigorous American sort; very productive and free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color; tender and good.

Industry. Large, oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. The best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

Pearl. One of the most prolific, free from mildew, large and of first quality. One of the best American sorts.

Red Jacket. A prolific and hardy American seedling, with large, smooth fruit of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory beside all the leading varieties, and so far is the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Smith's Improved. One of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy.

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as Raspberries. If properly grown and successional varieties are chosen, this fruit extends over a very considerable period, and affords a steady income from marketing.

Those living near towns where the market is not well supplied with blackberries, will find good berries, readily salable, at remunerative prices. We would not hesitate to advise anyone of horticultural tastes to plant blackberries for the home market.

Agawam. Of medium size, jet black, sweet and melting. Plant hardy. A fine early sort.

Ancient Briton. Medium size, melting, without core. One of the best. Hardy and prolific.

Early Harvest. Extremely early, very prolific. Hardy and reliable.

Eldorado. New; medium size, quality good; plant hardy and productive.

Erie. Large, high quality, very vigorous and early.

Iceberg. One of Luther Burbank's novelties from California. Berries white and transparent. It comes highly recommended and endorsed.

Kittatinny. Large, sweet, ripens

gradually, one of the best. Requires protection in some localities.

Lawton. An old reliable late sort, excellent when fully ripe.

Rathbun. New, extra large size, fine quality. It is well recommended.

Snyder. Medium size, extremely hardy, very productive. Excellent for home and market.

Taylor. As hardy as Snyder, large, and of excellent quality.

Wachusett Thornless. Of fair size and excellent quality. Almost free from thorns and fairly productive.

Wilson Junior. Large, sweet and good as soon as colored. Ripens early. Plant hardy.

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting.

RED SORTS

Columbian. Fruit very large, dark red, bordering on purple, of the Schaffer type. Plant is unusually strong and very productive. Not of high quality, but is a great producer and good seller, and will always give you a crop. When everything else fails, you will have nice Columbians and plenty of them.

It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry ever grown. We had a strong prejudice against this berry but every year increases our respect for it. We recommend it highly.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the market.)

Medium to large; rich crimson; firm and good. Plant hardy. One of the best market sorts.

Loudon. Large, dark crimson, good quality, hardy, fine shipper. One of the best.

Marlboro. Very early, red, hardy and productive. Good shipper.

Miller's Red. Bright red, good for garden or market. Perfectly hardy.

Shaffer's Colossal. Nearly purple, hardy and late. Sub-acid flavor but much esteemed in some localities.

YELLOW SORT

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old

Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes.

BLACKCAP VARIETIES.

Cumberland. Said to be the largest black raspberry known. It has been quite thoroughly tested for the past few seasons, and is highly recommended. It is said to be larger than Gregg, a little earlier than that variety and quite its equal in quality. Hardy and productive.

Eureka. One of the earliest. Large size; superior quality, and an excellent market sort. Very hardy, healthy and productive.

Kansas. A valuable second early variety. Large, handsome and excel-

lent. Very hardy and productive. One of the best.

Gregg. For many years the leading standard market sort. Large size, firm, very productive.

Munger. A new late variety, that is claimed to be very large and productive.

Ohio. Hardy and good, excellent market sort. Much esteemed for drying. Early.

Souhegan. Large, extra early, good bearer.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. They respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture, plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. By giving the plants hill culture, and keeping the runners well cut, it is astonishing how many beautiful specimens can be picked from a small bed.

No Strawberries from the markets are so appetizing as those grown at home.

If you plant out a small bed and see how quick and satisfactory the returns are, you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn or anything of that sort. This will keep the fruit clean, and prevent the ground from drying or baking and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

Where the winters are severe with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens will be of great service.

The varieties marked (Per) have perfect or staminate flowers, and may be planted alone. Those marked (Imp) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and require every third or fourth row to be planted of some perfect variety for the purpose of fertilization.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Brandywine. (Per) Season late, good grower, very productive, fruit large and of fine quality.

Bubach No. 5. (Imp) Fruit large and handsome, moderately firm and of fair quality; a profitable variety for near market. Mid-season.

Greenville. (Imp) Resembles Bubach, but is firmer and a better shipper, and plant is more vigorous. Fruit uniform in size, and of excellent quality. Very productive.

Chas. Downing. (Per) An old variety succeeding everywhere; plant very vigorous and productive, fruit very large. Mid-season.

Clyde. (Per) Large, firm, of regular conical shape; light scarlet. Early to mid-season; healthy and productive.

Crescent. (Imp) Very prolific, even under neglect. A great cropper. Season early.

Cumberland. (Per) Fruit light color, very large and of uniform size. A grand berry for home use and nearby market. Does best on clay soil. Mid-season.

Gandy. (Per) Fruit large, very late and a good bearer

Glen Mary. (Per) Large to very large, often flattened, deep red, of unusually good quality; season medium to late. Productive and vigorous.

Jessie. (Per) Very large, handsome, firm and of good quality, does well on heavy clay soil.

Nick Ohmer. (Per) Very large, dark red, uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Marshall (Per) Very large, roundish, dark, rich crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous and productive; season medium to late. One of the very best varieties for all purposes.

Michael's Early. (Per) Very early, medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm and of fair quality. Plant, a strong grower and good bearer.

Parker Earle. (Per) A splendid berry, uniformly large, with a glossy scarlet color and first class quality. Ripens just after Cumberland.

Warfield. (Inip) Of medium size and dark color, an excellent shipper. Plant a vigorous grower.

Sharpless. (Per) Very large and one of the best strawberries in cultivation.

A good variety to grow in hills. Plant is very hardy.

Wilson. (Per) The best canning and shipping berry known. Very largely planted.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well rotted manure. Give liberal dressing of manure at intervals, and, except near the sea-shore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Barr's Mammoth. A large variety that is coming into popularity and is worthy of extended cultivation.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

Palmetto. Of southern origin and has been planted in different parts of the country with good success. It is a good yielder, of even and regular growth; earlier than Conover's Colossal and of fine quality.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table-sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning.

Make the ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart.

Myatts Linnaeus. An early, tender plant, not in the least tough or stringy; of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest large red market variety.

NUT TREES

Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Many varieties are now grafted and we describe a few in our list below.

Almonds. Sweet hard shell.

Almonds. Soft shell.

Butternuts. Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor.

Chestnut. American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable.

Chestnut. Spanish. Handsome round headed trees of following grafted varieties.

Numbo. Very large and of good quality. Tree hardy and enormously productive. Comes into bearing quite young.

Paragon. A magnificent variety, nuts large and of excellent quality. Trees four years grafted produced one bushel each.

Ridgely. A large variety of the chestnut from Delaware. Strong grower, bears young, very productive, good quality.

Walnuts. American Black. These common native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized by most children of either large or small growth. We believe that plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

Walnuts. English or Madeira Nut. These are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in California in commercial orchards.

Walnuts. Japan. These come from the mountains of Japan and are said to be as hardy as Oaks and transplant as safely as Apples. They bear young and promise to be a valuable addition to our nut bearing trees.

Ornamental Department.

Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubs.

In the settlement and development of a new country, it is inevitable that first thought should be given to the subduing of nature and the winning of bread.

Homes are built for shelter rather than beauty, and grounds are kept for utility rather than ornament. With age these conditions change, and our American cities especially are rapidly undergoing a horticultural evolution.



ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR PLEASURE *

Many gardens and lawns now show intelligent planning and care, and the public parks are becoming object lessons for the culture of a better taste in landscape gardening. While this is commendable and encouraging, yet we feel that progress is comparatively slow, and that we would like to do all we can to hasten the day when every American home shall be surrounded by beautiful grounds, each having an individuality of its own, but all contributing to the general beauty and adornment of our home life. No place is too small for a bit of lawn, and a well kept green sward is always wonderfully attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

Should there be unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by groupings of evergreens and high foliated trees. There is unlimited opportunity for gratifying individual tastes in this direction, and when successful, the planter's pride in his home will be vastly increased. He will feel that it is part of himself. That he has created it, and that it is one of the joys of his life.



ORNAMENTAL * TREES FOR PROFIT

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

We devote many acres to the growing of ornamentals and always have fine specimens to show visitors. If you are in doubt as to what you want, come and see the trees growing, and it will help you to a decision. Or if you cannot come then write us and we will give you the benefit of our suggestions.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

Beech. European. A beautiful tree attaining a height of fifty to sixty feet.

Beech. Purple leaved; beautiful purple leaved foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have.

Birch. European White. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

Cataipa. Speciosa. A hardy variety that comes from the west. Leaves large, heart-shaped; blooms are large and showy; it is an effective, tropical looking, lawn tree.

Elm. American White. A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

Horse Chestnut. A large, handsome tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance of white flowers in May, and it is wonderfully attractive.

Linden. American or Basswood. A rapid growing tree, with large leaves and very fragrant flowers.

Linden. European. Is pyramidal in form, has smaller leaves than the American variety but the flowers are fragrant and the tree attractive.

Maple. Ash leaved Maple or Box Elder. A very rapid grower, hardy, and much esteemed in the west. It will grow where many other varieties fail.

Maple, Norway. A large tree, with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

Maple, Silver leaved. Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. It is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome, and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved. Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree.

Magnolia, Acuminata. A handsome pyramidal tree, growing to large size. Leaves are large and bluish green, flowers yellow tinted with purple.

Mountain Ash, European. A fine showy lawn tree; covered from July till winter, with clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash, Oak leaved. Is a fine pyramidal lawn tree. Foliage bright green above and downy beneath

Oak. Pin Oak. Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting.

Oak. Am. White. One of the finest American trees of large size and spreading branches. Leaves pale green.

Oak, Red. American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in fall.

Plane, Oriental. A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves, valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth. Makes a fine street tree.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple leaved Plum. Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. After long experience and repeated failures we have at last found methods for handling and packing evergreens, that reduces the risk of transplanting to a minimum. We only send out fresh dug fibrous rooted plants, and we allow no exposure to the roots whatever.

We recommend spring planting for Evergreens.

Arbor-Vitæ. American. One of the finest evergreens for Hedge or single specimens, very hardy and can be sheared into any shape.

Arbor-Vitæ, Pyramidalis. An exceedingly beautiful variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green. color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. We have some very choice specimens. Should have a place in every collection

Poplar, Carolina. A magnificent tree for quick shade either for street planting, lawn or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. About fifteen years ago we planted some in a public park here and they are now forty feet high and very attractive trees. Where immediate results are wanted, we cannot too highly recommend it, even if it should be cut away when slower growing trees have reached a proper size.

Poplar, Lombardy. A well known variety from its tall spire like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective. We have some beautiful specimens and can recommend them highly. They transplant safely, grow quickly and for many purposes are attractive and desirable.

Salisburia, or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo. This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting. We have a beautiful specimen on our lawn, about 25 feet in height, that attracts universal attention. The foliage is light green, and shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. In this era of blights and rusts, and scales and caterpillars, it is a pleasure to know of one tree that is absolutely exempt from these drawbacks. We give it unqualified endorsement.

Thorn, Double white. Has small double white flowers, very ornamental.

Thorn, Double Red. Is similar to the white except in the coloring of the flowers. They make a striking contrast when planted together.

Thorn, Paul's double scarlet. Flowers of bright carmine very beautiful.

Tulip Tree, or Whitewood. A fine native tree, leaves of glossy light green and tulip shaped flowers.

Balsam Fir. A hardy rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid.

Irish Juniper. A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green, very desirable.

Pine. Austrian. A robust, hardy, rapid growing pine, very valuable for this country.

Pine. Scotch. Also hardy and valuable with silver green foliage.

Spruce. Norway. One of the handsomest evergreens, beautiful for lawn or may be used for hedge. Perfectly hardy.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Birch. Cut leaved weeping. The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention. If you want something that is handsomer than your neighbors' and will give your place a distinctive character of its own, then plant a Cut Birch. Keep the leaders well pruned back for the first few

years until the head rounds out into symmetrical shape. It is a common but foolish mistake to say that this tree will not bear pruning.

Eim. Camperdown. Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads out horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop to the ground. It is very striking and ornamental.



Photo of Cut Leaf Weeping Birch taken on our home grounds.

Mountain Ash. Weeping. This drooping tree is very effective when covered with bright scarlet berries.

Mulberry. Tea's Weeping. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful

branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive.

Willow. Kilmarnock. This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage and is very ornamental.

HEDGE PLANTS

Small sizes should be set nine inches apart. Honey Locust and Osage Orange set in double rows about nine inches apart.

Arbor Vitæ. American. Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge.

Honey Locust. Is hardy, vigorous, and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge.

Norway Spruce. Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape.

Osage Orange. Makes a good hedge south

Larger sizes eighteen inches apart. Honey and west but not quite hardy here.

Privet. California. For hedge purposes where an Evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form. Its branches close to the ground and will adorn any lawn. We give it unqualified recommendation.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in Aug. and Sep., when so few other shrubs are in blossom.

Barberry. Several varieties, very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter.

Calycanthus. (floridus) A desirable shrub with chocolate colored flowers, with a very agreeable odor.

Deutzia. In variety. These are very hardy with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers, Blooms latter part of June.

Eieagnus. Longipes. From Japan. Is very ornamental. Is covered in July with bright red berries of large size.

Fringe. Purple or Smoke Tree. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe that covers the whole surface of the plant during mid-summer.

Fringe. White. A shrub having drooping white flowers with fringe like petals.

Hydrangea, P. G. A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom.

Hydrangea. Tree Form. For growing in tree form this is one of the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for

planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the first season of planting and an abundance of them. It attracts universal admiration and we cannot recommend it too highly.

Honeysuckle. Tartarian upright. In various shades of white, red and pink.

Li'ac. White, Purple and Persian. They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs.

Quince. Japan. Bright scarlet flowers in early spring.

Snowball. Japan. Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers.

Snowball. Common. A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Spireas. In variety. These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We have various shades of white, rose color and dark crimson flowers. We especially recommend Van Houttei, which is perhaps the finest variety grown. We also have Prunifolia, Anthony Waterer, Thunbergii and Billardi.

Syringa or Mock Orange. A hardy valuable shrub producing a great profusion of white flowers in June.

Weigela. In variety. Blooms after Lilacs, various shades of white and rose colored flowers.

Summer and Fall Flowering Bulbs and Plants.

GOLDEN GLOW FLOWER

Rudbeckia Laciniata. Is new perfectly hardy, grows from four to six feet in a season and blooms from July to September. The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and borne on long stems. They make a very effective bed and are desirable as cut flowers.

Dahlias. Fine Assortment.

Giadiolus. Mixed Sorts.

Tuberose. Pearl and Double Italian.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Ampelopsis. (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper) Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Japan Ivy.) Clings closely to brick or stone, and forms a dense covering of green, changing to crimson in Autumn. This is a magnificent climber and

cannot be too highly recommended for use on brick and stone walls.

Bignonia. Radicans or trumpet vine.

Honeysuckle. In variety.

Wistaria. Chinese Purple and white, fine for trellises.

CLEMATIS Clematis or Virgin's Bower. These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.

WHITE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Duchess of Edinburg. Fine, double white, large.

Henryi. Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.

Miss Bateman. The earliest white sort. May and June.

Paniculata. Rank grower, and has a profusion of single white flowers, delightfully fragrant.

PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Jackmanni. A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis.

Madame Edouard Andre. Single. The most desirable red sort.

Ramona. Lavender blue; single; very large and fine.

ROSES

This Queen of Flowers is deservedly becoming more and more popular every year, and with reasonable care every lover of flowers can have an abundance of blooms from June till October. Our Hardy Roses are all grown in the open air, and are strong 2-year plants, that will give plenty of flowers the first season. The Rose likes a deep, well-enriched soil, needs plenty of sunlight and air. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties, but can supply many sorts not described.

It is not the object of this catalog to give such minute and technical instruction as would be required by an enthusiastic amateur in Rose growing. He will find plenty of text-books giving this information. Our object is to offer some suggestions to the busy millions who have no time to devote to expert gardening. We therefore recommend herein only such varieties as are free bloomers, hardy of constitution, and will give quick and satisfactory results for the money and time invested. Whoever purchases and plants any of the varieties listed below will get enough results the first season to amply repay him for all the trouble taken.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

American Beauty. Buds large, deep pink, shaded with carmine, very fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach: Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant, one of the best.

Clothilde Soupert. Medium size; produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business Roses.

Coquette des Alps. White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; full and fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvety crimson, large and full. Delightful fragrance.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

Lady Helen Stewart. Bright crimson; large; highly perfumed.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; very large; free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Ivory white, extra large and carried on stout stems. Perfectly formed, very fragrant.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. Pink, very large, somewhat fragrant, fine exhibition rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry carmine; richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

Madam Plantier. Pure white, blooms in wonderful abundance, early in the season. It is entirely hardy and in every way suitable for cemetery planting.

Mrs. John Laing. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant. Blooms from early in the season until late autumn. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; and by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Pierre Notting. Deep maroon, very large, highly scented.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson. One of the darkest in cultivation and in every way a splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry red, large hardy and vigorous.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant.

Perpetual White. Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose, medium size, good in bud and flower.

Salet. Light rose; large and full; a perpetual bloomer.

TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Bride. A superb white tea, very fragrant.

La France. Delicate silvery pink, very large and fragrant.

Meteor. Dark velvety crimson, very double and perfect.

Perle des Jardines. A rich shade of yellow; fragrant one of the best.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers. We want to call special attention to those new climbers, the Crimson and Yellow Ramblers. These sorts have been now thoroughly tried and are giving universal satisfaction.

Baltimore Belle. Nearly white, very double.

Yellow Rambler. The hardiest yellow climbing Rose yet introduced.

Crimson Rambler. A new Japanese Rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A superb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. We recommend it to every planter.

Wichuriana, or Memorial Rose. A Japan variety; it is a low trailing species, creeping on the earth almost as closely as the ivy. Blooms in clusters throughout July. It is pure white with yellow stamens and very fragrant. Is valuable for covering banks and for use in cemeteries.

VALUABLE BOOKS

We have frequent inquiries from customers, for books treating of special lines of work in which they are interested, and we have arranged with a large publishing house to supply the same on our order.

These books have been prepared by leading authorities on the different topics of which they treat, and any progressive fruit grower or gardener can not well be without some of them at least. They are all thoroughly practical and written in plain language so that all can profit by reading the same.

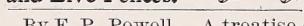
Below will be found a list covering nearly all Horticultural interests, and we shall be glad to furnish the books at annexed prices. Postage prepaid.

Principles of Fruit Growing.

By L. H. Bailey. A complete treatise on fruit growing in general. Illus. 508 pp. Cloth. \$1.25

Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelters

and Live Fences.



By E. P. Powell. A treatise on the planting and growth of hedge plants for country and suburban homes. Illus. 140 pp. Cloth. 50 cts.

Pear Culture for Profit.

By P. T. Quinn, a practical horticulturist. Teaching how to raise pears intelligently, and with the best results. New and revised edition. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.00

Landscape Gardening.

By F. A. Waugh, professor of horticulture, University of Vermont. A treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art. Cloth. Illustrated. 50 cents.

Peach Culture.

By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton. The best work on peach growing. Cloth. \$1.00

Plums and Plum Culture.

By F. A. Waugh. A complete manual for fruit growers, farmers and gardeners, on all known varieties of plums and their successful management. Illustrated. 391 pp. Cloth. \$1.50

Fruit.

By Prof. F. A. Waugh. A Practical Guide to the Picking, Storing, Shipping and Marketing of Fruit. Illustrated. 250 pages. Cloth. \$1.00

The A B C of the Strawberry.

By T. B. Terry and A. I. Root. 35 cents.

The Practical Fruit Grower.

By S. T. Maynard. Just what the beginner needs and the successful fruit man practices. Illustrated. Cloth. 50 cents.

Field Notes on Apple Culture.

By Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr. A most useful and thoroughly practical book for orchardists. Cloth. 75 cents.

Quince Culture.

By W. W. Meech. An illustrated handbook for the propagation and cultivation of the quince. Cloth. \$1.00

The Spraying of Plants.

By E. G. Lodeman. A very timely book that can be safely recommended to all horticulturists and fruit growers. Cloth. \$1.00

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES ON NURSERY STOCK.

<i>Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes</i>	<i>From Dansville, N. Y. to</i>	<i>Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales</i>	<i>Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes</i>	<i>From Dansville, N. Y. to</i>	<i>Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales</i>
\$.22½	Albany, N. Y.....	\$1.00	.80	Kansas City, Mo.....	3.20
.20	Binghamton, N. Y.....	.60	.35	Louisville, Ky.....	\$1.68
.27½	Boston, Mass.....	1.20	.35	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.80
.25	Baltimore, Md.....	1.40	.25	New York, N. Y.....	1.00
.27½	Burlington, Vt.....	2.00	.60	Nashville, Tenn.....	2.80
.35	Chicago, Ill.....	1.60	.80	Omaha, Neb.....	3.20
.23	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.00	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
.31	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.40	.23	Pittsburg, Pa.....	1.20
.42	Cheboygan, Mich.....	2.48	.27½	Providence, R. I.....	1.52
.27½	Concord, N. H.....	2.08	.31½	Portland, Maine.....	2.00
.27	Charleston, W. Va.....	2.00	.52	Raleigh, N. C.....	2.60
.27	Detroit, Mich.....	1.20	.38	Richmond, Va.....	2.00
.75	Des Moines, Iowa.....	3.00	.25	Scranton, Pa.....	.72
1.60	Denver, Col.....	6.40	.41	St. Louis, Mo.....	2.00
.32	Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	1.60	.41	Springfield, Ill.....	2.00
.34	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.60	.25	Trenton, N. J.....	1.00
.25	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1.20	.27	Toledo, Ohio.....	1.20
.27½	Hartford, Conn.....	1.60	.31	Washington, D. C.....	1.40
.33	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.60	.27½	Worcester, Mass.....	1.40

Any portion of 100 lbs. at above express rates, but no package forwarded for less than 35c. We rarely ship trees baled by freight, as the rate is much higher than in boxes.

The Railroads bill all small shipments as weighing 100 lbs. each, even though the actual weight be less.

INDEX

<i>PAGE</i>		<i>PAGE</i>	
Altheas	30	Irish Juniper.....	28
Ampelopsis.....	30	Japan Plums.....	12-13-14-15
Apples.....	4 to 8	Lilacs	30
Apricots	21	Linden.....	27
Arbor Vitæ.....	28-30	Maples	27-28
Asparagus.....	26	Mountain Ash.....	28
Balsam Fir.....	28	Mulberries.....	21
Barberry	30	Nectarines.....	21
Beech, Purple-leaved	27	Norway Spruce.....	28-30
Birch, Cut-leaved	29	Nut Trees.....	26
Blackberries	24	Ornamental Department.....	26 to 32
Books (Horticultural)	32	Peaches.....	19-20
Bulbs	30	Pears, Dwarf.....	11-12
Clematis.....	31	Pears, Standard.....	8 to 11
Cherries	16 to 19	Pines.....	28
Commercial Orchard Lists by Prof. H. E. Van Deman	6-10-15-18-20	Plums	12 to 16
Climbing Plants	30-31	Poplar	28
Crab Apples.....	6-7	Privet, California.....	30
Currants	23	Prunus Pissardi.....	28
Descriptions by Prof. H. E. Van Deman	5-6-10-14-17-18-19-20	Quinces	21
Deciduous Shrubs.....	30	Quince, Japan.....	30
Deciduous Trees.....	27 to 29	Raspberries	24-25
Dewberries	26	Rhubarb	26
Deutzia	30	Roses	31-32
Elm, American.....	27	Shrubs	28-30
Evergreens	28	Strawberries	25-26
Fruit Tree Department	4 to 21	Snowballs	30
Grapes.....	22	Small Fruit Department.....	22 to 26
Golden Glow Flower.....	30	Spireas	20
Gooseberries	23	Spruce	28-30
Hedge Plants	30	Syringa	30
Honeysuckle	30	Transplanting Directions.....	2-3
Horse Chestnuts.....	27	Upright Deciduous Trees.....	27-28
Hydrangea	30	Weeping Deciduous Trees.....	29-30
Information	2-3	Weigela	30
		Wistaria	30
		Willow, Weeping.....	30

NO. 145

STATE OF NEW YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

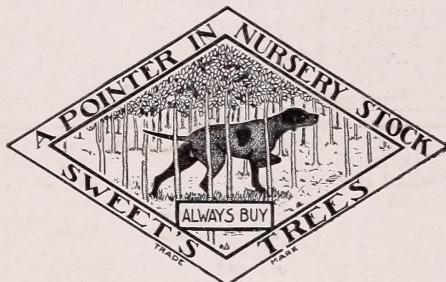
CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of Geo. A. Sweet, of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1902, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

This certificate expires June 30, 1903.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., July 24, 1902.

C. A. WIETING, Commissioner of Agriculture.



Home Office and Grounds.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Company,
DANSVILLE, N. Y.